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Judul Skripsi : Isolasi dan Kloning Fragmen Gen P5CS dari Tanaman Tebu  
(*Saccharum officinarum* L.) Varietas PSJT 941.  
Pembimbing : 1. Rejeki Siti Ferniah, S.Si, M.Si  
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## ABSTRAK

Cekaman lingkungan seperti kekeringan merupakan salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi pertumbuhan tanaman. Tanaman mengakumulasi senyawa osmoprotektan untuk mengatasi cekaman lingkungan tersebut. Prolin merupakan senyawa osmoprotektan yang dapat melindungi tanaman dari kekeringan. Prolin disintesis oleh enzim  $\Delta^1$ -Pyrroline-5-carboxylate synthetase yang disandi oleh gen *P5CS*. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mendapatkan fragmen gen *P5CS* dari *S. officinarum* varietas PSJT 941 melalui tahapan isolasi dan kloning. Amplifikasi fragmen gen *P5CS* dilakukan dengan teknik *Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction* (RT-PCR) menggunakan primer gen *P5CS* dan selanjutnya dikloning menggunakan vektor plasmid pGEM-T *Easy* yang ditransformasikan ke dalam *Escherichia coli* XL 1 Blue. Hasil penelitian diperoleh fragmen gen sepanjang 984 bp, 975 bp, dan 1725 bp. Fragmen gen tersebut juga berhasil dikloning ke dalam *E. coli* XL 1 Blue. Produk RT-PCR dari *S. officinarum* disekuensing dan dianalisis homologinya dengan beberapa sekuen gen *P5CS* di pusat data *Genbank*. Analisis BLAST menunjukkan bahwa sekuen fragmen gen produk RT-PCR yang berasal dari *S. officinarum* PSJT 941 memiliki homologi yang sangat tinggi (99%) dengan gen *P5CS* yang ada dalam pusat data *Genbank*.

*Kata kunci : Saccharum officinarum, gen P5CS, isolasi, kloning, RT-PCR.*

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Judul Skripsi : Isolation and Cloning of P5CS Gene Fragment from Sugarcane  
(*Saccharum officinarum* L.) PSJT 941.

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Environmental stress such as drought is an influence factor for plant growth. Plants have adaptation strategies to overcome the environmental stress by accumulate osmoprotectan compounds. Proline is osmoprotectan compounds that can protect plants from drought. Proline was synthesized by the enzyme  $\Delta^1$ -pyrroline-5-carboxylate synthetase encoded by the P5CS gene. The research was aimed to obtain P5CS gene fragment from *S. officinarum* PSJT 941 varieties through the isolation and cloning steps. Amplification of P5CS gene fragment was done by the Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) using P5CS gene primers following by cloning on pGEM-T Easy plasmid vector which transformed into Escherichia coli XL 1 Blue. The results obtained gene fragment of 984 bp, 975 bp and 1725 bp. Gene fragment was also successfully cloned into E. coli XL 1 Blue. RT-PCR products from *S. officinarum* were sequenced and analyzed for its homology to the some sequence P5CS gene in Genbank database. BLAST analysis showed that the gene fragment sequences of RT-PCR products derived from *S. officinarum* PSJT 941 was very highly homology (99%) with P5CS genes in Genbank database.*

*Keywords : Saccharum officinarum, P5CS gene, isolation, kloning, RT-PCR.*